

ENTERED

September 27, 2017

David J. Bradley, Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Plaintiff-Respondent,
VS.

LORETTA N. MBADUGHA,

Defendant-Movant.

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CRIMINAL ACTION NO. 4:14-CR-00120-4

CIVIL ACTION NO. 4:16-CV-03227

OPINION AND ORDER

ADOPTING MAGISTRATE JUDGE’S MEMORANDUM AND RECOMMENDATION

Pending before the Court in the above referenced proceeding is Movant Loretta Mbadugha’s § 2255 Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence (Doc. 199); the United States’ Motion to Dismiss (Doc. 201); and Judge Stacy’s Memorandum and Recommendation that the Court deny the § 2255 Motion and grant the United States’ Motion for Dismissal. (Doc. 205). No objections were filed to the Memorandum and Recommendation.

Standard of Review

Where no party objects to the Magistrate Judge’s Memorandum and recommendation, the Court is not required to perform a *de novo* review of the Magistrate Judge’s determination, but need only review it to decide whether it is clearly erroneous or contrary to law. *Gamez v. United States*, No. SA-06-CR-401-XR, 2014 WL 2114043, at *2 (W.D. Tex. May 20, 2014) (citing *United States v. Wilson*, 864 F.2d 1219, 1221 (5th Cir. 1989)). Once a defendant has been convicted and has exhausted or waived his or her right to appeal, a Court may presume that he or she “stands fairly and finally convicted.” *United States v. Willis*, 273 F.3d 592, 595 (5th Cir. 2001). Therefore relief under § 2255 is limited to “transgressions of constitutional rights and for

a narrow range of injuries that could not have been raised on direct appeal and would, if condoned, result in a complete miscarriage of justice.” *United States v. Gaudet*, 81 F.3d 585, 589 (5th Cir. 1996). The court’s ability to reduce or modify a sentence of imprisonment once it has been imposed is restricted. *United States v. Lopez*, 26 F.3d 512, 515 (5th Cir. 1994) (per curiam). There are four grounds on which a defendant may move to vacate, set aside, or correct his or her sentence under § 2255: (1) “the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States”; (2) “the [district] court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence”; (3) “the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law”; and (4) the sentence was “otherwise subject to collateral attack.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a). “A defendant can challenge [his or her] conviction after it is presumed final only on issues of constitutional or jurisdictional magnitude . . . and may not raise an issue for the first time on collateral review without showing both ‘cause’ for his[or her] procedural default and ‘actual prejudice’ resulting from the error.” *United States v. Shaid*, 937 F.2d 228, 232 (5th Cir. 1991) (citations omitted).

The Court has carefully reviewed the filings, the Magistrate Judge’s Memorandum and Recommendation, and the applicable law and finds the Memorandum and Recommendation is not erroneous in its factual findings nor contrary to law.¹ Accordingly, the Court hereby adopts the Magistrate Judge’s Memorandum and Recommendation as its own. Finally, under 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(B), “Unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability, an

¹ The Court makes an addition to the Memorandum and Recommendation’s statement of law concerning Guideline Amendment 794 to U.S.S.G § 3B1.2. (See Doc. 205 at 10, stating “The Fifth Circuit has declined to rule whether or not Amendment 794 is retroactive.”). Subsequent to the submission of the Memorandum and Recommendation, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals held that Amendment 794 was “clarifying,” and remanded that case to the district court for reconsideration in light of the amendment. *United States v. Sanchez-Villarreal*, 857 F.3d 714, 719–23 (5th Cir. 2017). Because the Magistrate Judge explains why Amendment 794 would not provide the Movant with relief, *Sanchez-Villarreal* does not alter our adoption of the Memorandum and Recommendation.

appeal may not be taken to the court of appeals from . . . the final order in a proceeding under section 2255.” *See also* Fed. R. App. P. 22(b)(1) (“In a habeas corpus proceeding in which the detention complained of arises from . . . a 28 U.S.C. § 2255 proceeding, the applicant cannot take an appeal unless a circuit justice or a circuit or district judge issues a certificate of appealability under 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c).”).

Furthermore, “[a] certificate of appealability may issue . . . only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). “A petitioner satisfies this standard by demonstrating that jurists of reason could disagree with the district court’s resolution of his[or her] constitutional claims or that jurists could conclude the issue presented are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 327 (2003), *citing Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). Where the district court denies a § 2255 motion on the merits, to warrant an certificate of appealability a movant must be able to show that “reasonable jurists would find the district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong.” *Henry v. Cockrell*, 327 F.3d 429, 431 (5th Cir. 2003), *citing Slack*, 529 U.S. at 484. A district court may deny a certificate of appealability *sua sponte*. *Haynes v. Quarterman*, 526 F.3d 189, 193 (5th Cir. 2008) (citing *Alexander v. Johnson*, 211 F.3d 895, 898 (5th Cir. 2000) (per curiam)). Accordingly, it is hereby

ORDERED the United States’ Motion for Dismissal is GRANTED, the Movant’s § 2255 Motion is DENIED. It is further

ORDERED that a certificate of appealability is DENIED.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas, this 26th day of September, 2017.



MELINDA HARMON
STATES DISTRICT JUDGE